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during the last ten days there have been 24 cases of smallpox in the vicinity of Fort Kent, Me., and that four houses have been disinfected. Two houses are now under quarantine restrictions.

Inspection service, Mexican border.

Laredo, Tex.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, July 12, as follows:

Week ended July 11, 1903: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains entering from Mexico inspected, 601; immigrants inspected, 38; immigrants certified, 1; immigrants deported, 1; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 13.

Danger of transmission of yellow fever to Monterey from Tampico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton, at Laredo, Tex., reports, July 10, as follows:

Referring to danger of yellow fever reaching Monterey from Tampico, I quote telegram received of Consul-General Hanna at Monterey, dated July 10:

Have made careful investigation. Am thoroughly convinced that everything is clean as far south as Victoria. No cases of yellow fever known in Victoria nor Monterey. Two quarantines between here and Tampico.

I have written the consul at Victoria to give me early information should cases occur there.

The death of a railroad official at Cardenas of yellow fever acquired in Tampico is reported by the press. Cardenas is 150 miles from Tampico on railroad between Tampico and San Luis Potosi. There is no quarantine on this line of travel. San Luis Potosi is claimed to be noninfectible. It has an altitude of 6,000 feet. Monterey may be reached via San Luis Potosi from Tampico in thirty-nine hours without quarantine inspection, which includes a delay at San Luis Potosi of twelve hours on account of trains not making connection. Therefore persons infected at Tampico may reach Monterey notwithstanding the double quarantine on the direct route. A. A. Surg. John Frick, of Tampico, who passed through here a short time ago, informed me that the quarantine inspection consisted in taking the temperature of passengers and a change of train crews. Persons having normal temperature are allowed to pass. Time consumed from Tampico to Monterey is thirteen and one-half hours.

Two families of railroad employees between Tampico and Monterey have passed through here. The employees believed that yellow fever would soon break out in Monterey and they were afraid to remain there. They had been running between Monterey and Tampico. They informed me that crews of freight trains ran through to Tampico, only the passenger crews being changed at quarantine station.

[Inclosure.]

*Precautions at Victoria, Mexico, against importation of yellow fever—
Sanitary measures.*

Consular Agent Storms reports, July 10, as follows: There is not a case of yellow fever in or near Victoria, nor has there been since 1898. The precautions taken by the State government are, first, a strict inspection of all passengers and trainmen at the time of leaving Tampico; second, a complete change of passenger trains and crews at Gonzales Station, which is 61 miles out from Tampico and 87 miles from Victoria; third, another examination of each passenger and crew of trains before entering Victoria; fourth, a ten days' surveillance of each person stopping at Victoria by a doctor. In addition to this, they have completed and ready for use a hospital arranged so as to entirely exclude the mosquito. The general sanitary condition of Victoria is good. The city has been divided into districts, each district being under the immediate supervision of a physician. A house-to-house inspection has been and is being made, and necessary measures are being enforced to bring about a sanitary condition.

*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly
and monthly.*

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health, for the month of May, 1903, from 45 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 976,258, show a total of 1,260 deaths, including diphtheria 22, enteric fever 12, measles 7, scarlet fever 9, whooping cough 8, and 203 from tuberculosis.

Fresno.—Month of June, 1903. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths 21, including enteric fever 1 and 1 from tuberculosis.

Los Angeles.—Month of June, 1903. Estimated population, 135,000. Total number of deaths 195, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 5, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 38 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of June, 1903. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Stockton.—Month of June, 1903. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA.—The monthly bulletin of the Indiana State board of health for June says:

Better health existed in June than in the preceding month, but no improvement appears in comparison with June of 1902. Rheumatism was the most prevalent disease, as it was also in the two preceding months. Tonsillitis and bronchitis were, respectively, second and third in prevalence. Typhoid fever was fourth, having moved up from seventh place in the preceding month. Smallpox was sixth, having